

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

**Steamboat Departures.**  
Steamboat West No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

**FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.**  
On and after November 12, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

For Louisville ..... 7:45 A. M. 3:45 P. M.  
Arr. at Lexington ..... 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M.  
Arrives Louisville ..... 2:30 P. M. 6:15 P. M.  
Arrives Frankfort ..... 5:45 P. M. 9:45 A. M.  
Arrives at Frankfort ..... 6:15 P. M. 10:15 A. M.  
Arrives at Louisville ..... 7:45 A. M. 3:45 P. M.  
Arrives at Frankfort ..... 8:15 P. M. 11:15 A. M.

**Stage Departures.**  
Leaves  
Harridson and Davierville, (Daily) ..... 9:30 A. M.  
Harridson, (Dav.) ..... 10:30 A. M.  
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly) ..... 10:30 A. M.  
Other Capital Hotel! 8:30 A. M.

**Time for Closing the Mail.**  
First Louisville and Western mail closes ..... 6:30 A. M.  
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and East ... 8:25 A. M.  
Second Louisville and Western ..... 8:45 P. M.  
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and East ..... 9:15 P. M.  
Arrives Louisville ..... 9:30 A. M.  
Arrives at Frankfort ..... 10:30 A. M.

**GEN. MORGAN'S DEATH—WHO BETRAYED HIM.**

**SAVANNAH, October 25th.**  
Editor Morning News:  
Dear Sir: My attention having been called to an article which appeared in a Memphis paper—under signature of General Alvin C. Gillem, U. S. A.—pertaining to be a true version of the manner in which General John H. Morgan was killed, and the statement made by your efficient correspondent, whom I suspect to be an old and respected friend, in your issue of the 21st inst., compels me, very reluctantly, to appear in print to refute a willful misrepresentation on the part of the former, and an unintentional mistake of my worthy comrade, I had intended soon after the war, and several times since, to have published a statement of what passed under my personal observation on the eventful 4th of September, the *deuxième* of our command, but cautious friends advised against my repeating of details to incite fresh animosities, which our *model* ("accept the situation as declared would delay the day of the Prodigy's return to the bosom of this glorious Union"). The letter in the Memphis Appeal states in my defense, and I had already commenced a reply, when your correspondent's notice of the circumstance causes me to hastily lay before your readers, and all who love our dear South and the glorious cause so manly maintained, as succinct a statement as I can possibly make of the true events of that momentous day.

To anticipate: On the morning of the 21st of September, 1861, I received orders from Gen. Morgan, then at Abingdon, Va., to have the command ready for immediate movement. At that time it consisted of the old brigade, under command of Colonel D. Howard Smith, the second brigade, an irregular command of Colonel H. L. Gilmer, and a detachment of General Vaughn's brigade (the latter composed of stragglers, men reporting from leave of absence, &c., and in our brigades being absent with Gen. Early in Maryland), under command of Col. Wm. E. Bradford—the whole being numbered, as well as I can recollect, thirteen hundred men. We were stationed at Carter's station, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, about thirty miles from Greeneville. Late in the day, orders came for the force to move the next morning early, on Greeneville, and on the 21st, General Morgan, with Major W. C. Gissen, M. Capt. Henry Tracy, acting Adj'ty. Capt. Capt. James Rogers, acting Inspector General, and L. C. Johnson, a clerk in my office, arrived on the train, and we immediately proceeded to Jonesboro, at that time the terminus of the road. We were met the command, and advanced in regular marching order on Greeneville full fifteen minutes before our advance guard.

Not having an opportunity on the train of discussing his plans, the General invited me to ride forward with him, and we rode beyond our advance guard. I remonstrated against this as dangerous, but the General said he desired to converse with me quietly. He seemed to have a foreboding of evil, for he remarked upon my suggestion that we might be captured, "they will never take me alive—they have sworn to kill me if they ever catch me again!" We still rode in advance, and entered Greeneville full fifteen minutes before our advance guard.

The General, after directing me as to the disposition of the troops, established his headquarters at the house of Mrs. Williams, but immediately sent for a detail of a lieutenant and ten men; and soon going up to the house, I learned that upon our arrival a Mrs. Williams, daughter-in-law of our hostess, had suddenly taken her departure, for the ostensible purpose of getting some "watermelons." To those who know that smile when he was angry, I refer whether the General suspected treachery or no. His reply to me was, that he would tell the men to assist Mrs. Williams in bringing back her watermelons, and they must go until they found her. When alone, he told me his suspicion that Mrs. Williams had gone to give information to the enemy—that that was nothing, as a thousand of our noble girls had brought us news; but I must prevent, if possible, the enemy getting wind of our approach." The scouting party returned unsuccessful, after a diligent search, and reported that she had not been to the house, to which the elder Mrs. W. had said she had been.

In the disposition of the division, Col. Bradford was placed on the extreme left, his left resting on the Kentucky river, and 11:15 line extending in a semi-circle until it touched Col. Gilmer's left, and the latter in the same manner to the left of Col. Smith—thus forming two thirds of a circle around Greeneville, fronting the enemy's position, and about two miles from the town. I intimated the propriety of placing Col. Smith in Bradford's position, as the force of the latter was without regular organization; but the General said that he intended his men should lead the charge in the morning, and that he desired they should be relieved from all duty.

A written order was dispatched to Colonel Bradford to select his best officer and fifty picked men as a scouting party, with instructions to advance toward Bell's Gap until they struck the enemy's position, and to feel his picket until the command arrived the next morning. Captain Gray and Major Gissen were ordered to ride over the picket line, and see that every road and by-path was properly guarded, and at 11 o'clock P. M., they reported that all instructions had been fully executed.

After issuing orders for the command to rendezvous on the Bell Gap road at daylight the next morning, the General retired. He occupied a front room above. At daylight on the morning of the 21st, I was awakened by the sentinel on duty, and went into the General's room to awaken him. Upon inquiry, finding that it was raining, he instructed me to count around the order for immediate movement, fixing 7 o'clock as the hour.

After receiving receipts from the different brigade commanders, I returned to bed, and was awakened by the heavy firing around the house, bursting into the General's room. I found that he had gone out, and on searching for him in the garden, I discovered that he had gone into the General's room. A description of the grounds will better enable your readers to fully understand subsequent events. The enclosure occupied just one block, and therefore was surrounded by four streets. On the northern side, and occupying most of the whole space, stood the house, a large, substantial brick, fronting south. To the right and southward were the stables, and still further, and reaching to the front street, was a small vineyard of probably two hundred vines. In the southeast corner of the lot stood a small frame church, raised on brick columns about three feet from the ground. The remainder of the lot was filled with flowers and shrubbery.

I found the General in the vicinity of the church, and I took refuge under it to conceal. He directed me to go to the top of the house to see if there was an opening through which we could pass and upon reaching the upper room, I went into each opening in different directions, and found every street blocked with cavalry, while lines of men were riding around the church in a high plank fence, shooting in all directions through the grounds. I could also see squads of men at the extremities of each street on the outskirts of the village.

Reporting these facts to the General, I urged him to go into the house and there surrender, as it was our only chance, and that growing momentarily less, as the fire was growing and at point blank range. He replied, "It is useless; they have never failed to take me prisoner."

Hearing the church being forced open, we crossed over into the vineyard. This he refused, and told us that we had better separate, as three together might be perceived. In leaving, the General shook hands with me and remarked, "You will never see me again."

I had gone but a few steps when I heard him call out, "Don't shoot! I surrender!"

Snapping immediately, I looked around, and upon the outside of the fence, a most execrable General, who had risen and was holding up his hands, sat a Yankee with gun presented who replied, "Surrender and be God damned—I know you"—and I said, "I was so close that I didn't know it." I then directed him to the General, who had fallen, he commenced shouting: "I've killed the damned horse-stealer!" and began tearing down the fence, so that he was soon assailed by a large crowd of his comrades. I neglected to mention that while we were digging about in the garden, some rebels in the house of a woman were calling to the Yankees from their upper windows, "Yonder goes!" "That's him!" "That's Morgan!" &c., &c.

Having soon after captured and taken some distance out of town, I saw nothing of the General's body until, when I reported my captures, the Sergeant who had me in charge directed to take me to General Gillem, the commander of the Federal forces, and on my way there, I was stopped by a crowd of rebels—two rebels, who had been captured, and were shouting, "We'll shoot you!" They wanted to "show me something." This "something" was the dead body of General Morgan thrown in a mud-hole by the roadside, the features almost indistinguishable from mud and blood, and the body made safe in a pair of drawers, the clothing then being torn up and laid small pieces as *couvertures* to the dead body.

Upon reaching the town, I found General Gillem at Mrs. Williams' house, and with him was the Mrs. Williams who had gone out the day before after "watermelons," &c., and who had remained, strange to say, about the same time with the Yankees. I stated to General Gillem that my object in coming to him was for permission to get into General's body, "as men were shooting it like dogs."

"Ay, sir, an I'll tell you there I rot like a dog," was his reply, and then followed a series of abuse, which would scarcely be palatable to your reveres, or pertinent to this statement. Satisfied that he rejects every proposition by which I had hoped to have succeeded in getting the General's body to his friends.

Our force having failed, General Gillem was summoned to the front, and one of his staff, whom I have thought was General Bradford, though my memory may be at fault, but who nevertheless, seemed a gentleman, offered to bring in the body, which was done, and in a small back room Capt. J. S. Rogers and myself, with the assistance of a negro man, washed and dressed it. The body was *full in the breast*, and seemed to have glared on the human frame, passing through the heart and coming out under the left arm. The hand was much bruised and the skin broken in several places upon the face and temples, seeming a verification of the statement that the body was thrown over a horse, with the head dangling against the stirrups.

Such Mr. Elbert is a plain, unvarnished statement of facts, as far as my memory goes. I have no duty upon which to rely. I sent a similar statement to General Brady, the father of Mr. Morgan, immediately after my escape, and when I reached Canada I also wrote more fully to the General's mother, in Lexington, Kentucky, and to Col. Dick Morgan, then a prisoner at Fort Warren. This is another reason why I have not given this statement sooner to the public, as I felt that, as the General's immediate family were in possession of these facts, they would publish them, if they thought fit. Now, however, as Gen. Gillem has deemed it prudent to make a statement, and as one of my own staff has informed me, I can no longer remain silent, not only in justice to the history of our family issues, but to the sacred memory of one with whom it was my honor and privilege to serve, and whom there never breathed a more noble and gallant spirit, whose name will to fondly cherish when those of his foul murderers shall have perished in oblivion.

Very respectfully, C. A. Werners, formerly Adj'tant on the staff of John H. Morgan.

Mr. Thomas Bonham, of Bellard county, who died last week, was a hundred years old on the anniversary of his last birth-day, the 5th of last July. He was the father of twenty children, nine of whom were reared to maturity. His wife, the mother of all these children, died some twelve years ago, aged about seventy-six. Mr. Bonham was born in West Tennessee, and fought under General Jackson in the war of 1812, taking part in the famous battle of New Orleans.

*Colombia Dispatch.*

The great Strauss, it is reported, is soon to come to this country with his celebrated orchestra of sixty-two musicians.

Geo. Greenwood says: "Colorado cabbages, the Colorado cabbages, are monsters of their kind."

Geo. Bancroft, the historian, is at present a member of 31 learned societies in Europe.

Wilkie Collins' own elaborate dramatization of "Woman in White" has failed in London.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

NO. 179.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### STORE HOUSE.

JOHN KIERMAN has facilities for storing a large quantity of your goods.

#### WITISKY

Or Other Merchandise.

And offers the same to the public at a reasonable price.

#### 8 O'CLOCK.

SOON A MONTH—Home cutlery furnished—1000 pieces per month—samples free. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

#### RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS.

Gun made out of every kind. Write for Price List.

to Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents and Revolvers bought and sold.

#### DR. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBIA

is offered to the public as a great invigorator and remedy for all impurities of the blood, for regaining strength and removing debility.

#### JURUBEBIA.

It is NOT A PHYSIC—it is NOT what it is popularly called, a BITTER, nor is it intended as such.

IT IS A SOFT AMERICAN plant that has been used for many years by the most learned men in those countries in which it grows.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR.

## TELEGRAMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money will be sent to meet our risk.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday at two dollars per annum, in advance.

LIBERAL terms to Clubs.

## ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:  
One square, first insertion..... \$1.00  
One square, each continuation..... 25  
One square, advertising in Weeks..... 50  
One square, for color less, 1 insertion..... \$1.50  
each subsequent insertion..... 50  
1/2 Double column advertisements, or ad. inserted to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.  
Local notice 2 cents a line each insertion.  
Liberal terms can be made for larger advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6 1851.

## LAWLESSNESS IN INDIANA.

It would be well for those Radicals who have been expressing such a holy horror at Kentucky lawlessness to give some attention to the state of affairs as they exist in a part of that most, loyally governed and Radically ruled State of Indiana. Especially would we commend a study of the condition of things there to Senator Morton, who, for the past year, in his seat and on the stump, has taken Kentucky as his text as well as his pretext for his speeches and his ultra legislation. In the county of Owen, there have lately occurred a series of lynchings, which, had they taken place in Kentucky, would have led at once to the declaration of martial law. From an Indiana paper we gather the following:

On Friday night last, forty or fifty citizens, without any disguise, organized and proceeded to the residence of six men, two named Brown, two Anderson, and two Green. These men had all been guilty of numerous crimes, and had always managed to evade the penalty of the law. They were taken from their homes to the woods, tied up, and whipped nearly to death with switches. They were then notified that unless they left the county within twenty-four hours they would be hung.

The lynchers then proceeded to the residence of old man Anderson, father of the two Andersons lynched, and took him to the woods and hung him up to a tree, in order to extort a confession from him of his own guilt and that of the party lynched. He made full confession, and was then whipped and ordered to forthwith leave the county. All the parties left on Saturday, and it is to be hoped that they will certainly be hung.

But still later come accounts of a terrible murder in Clark county, by which, on Saturday night, the family of Cyrus Park, including himself, wife, and child, were murdered in their beds, with two daughters still lingering on the verge of death. The details are sickening; but the accounts of the means taken to discover the perpetrators disclose a condition almost as bad as the lynching in Owen. A negro named George Johnson was arrested on suspicion, and with a rope around his neck, and deadly weapons presented to him with threats of instant death, implicated two others with himself as accessory. They were arrested, protesting their innocence, and all them had to be hurried off to a distant jail to escape the fury of the mob. The last account states that five hundred persons, comprising the best citizens, had openly organized and were resolved to take them from the hands of the law and hang them on the spot; and if they are hung, we venture to predict nothing will ever be done to a single participant. The grand jury will meet and find no indictment for the reason that, when men band together under such a terrible provocation, and cannot be stayed in the execution of their vengeance, the local law is powerless to punish them all, and declines to make a few the vicarious sufferers for the deeds of the many. But there will be no martial law, there will be no Federal troops sent to Owen or to Clark counties, there will be no Federal Court to hold its inquisitions, and to undertake to enforce the statutes of Indiana. The difference between the course of action by the same power under similar provocation in that State and this, is food for valuable reflection.

## AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

The Court of Appeals has been engaged since Tuesday afternoon, and will be occupied a day or two still, with the case of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company vs. Bowler's heirs, &c. It had been expected that its argument would begin on Tuesday morning, but owing to the precedence of another case which occupied the morning hour, it was not taken up until in the afternoon. In consequence of the number of counsel, and the magnitude of the interest involved, the Court holds an afternoon as well as a morning session, and has consented to hear three speeches on each side. The appellants are represented here by Hon. John F. Fisk, of Covington; Peter Zinn, Esq., of Cincinnati; Hon. Henry Stanberry, of Newport, and Judge Stanley Matthews of Cincinnati. The appellees have as counsel M. C. Johnson, Esq., of Lexington; Stevenson & Myers and M. M. Benton, Esq., of Covington, and Hon. G. R. McKeen, of Garrard. The case was opened on Tuesday at 2 P. M., by Harvey Myers, Esq., for the appellees, who spoke three hours. On yesterday morning Mr. Fisk spoke from 10 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., for the appellants, and Mr. Benton, for the appellees, occupied the afternoon yesterday. This morning Judge Stanley Matthews will speak for the appellants, and be followed by M. C. Johnson, Esq., this afternoon, for the appellees. To-morrow morning the argument will be closed by Mr. Stanberry for the appellants.

The suit involves the ownership of the Kentucky Central, the facts being briefly as follows: In 1850 the road was ordered to be sold by the Fayette circuit court, and was bought by R. B. Bowler, who subsequently sold an interest to other parties, by whom it has since been held and run as a joint stock company. Exceptions were taken to the confirmation of the sale at the time, but overruled by the court, and the sale confirmed October 29, 1850. The present suit was instituted in the Kenton circuit court in

September, 1851, to set aside the sale and purchase by Bowler, chiefly on the ground that he was a director in the company at the time of his purchase, and could not legally become the purchaser. The cause was decided in that court about a year ago against the plaintiffs in the suit, and hence their appeal. The defenses of the appellees are: 1st. That the Fayette circuit court and the Kenton circuit court has jurisdiction. 2d. That all the causes of action were involved in the first-mentioned suit in the Fayette circuit court, and are barred by the conclusive decisions in that case. 3d. That the causes of action are barred by the failure to prosecute them in due time. And 4th. By a denial of all the material allegations of fact and conclusions of law essential to the plaintiff's cause of action.

We give this brief abstract with the principal grounds of defense—the latter, as taken from one of the briefs of the appellees—because in our last, we published a very full review of the case from a Louisville paper, which confused itself more particularly to statement of the merits of the other side. In a case of so purely a judicial character we do not desire to make our paper the vehicle of any partial statement, and have, therefore, merely added the ground of defense, upon which the appellees rely to meet the case given in our last in the copied article referred to.

The Columbia, S. C. Phoenix, gives the following account of the state of affairs in Union county, caused by the proclamation of Gen. Grant substituting Union for Marion county, as in his first proclamation. It will be borne in mind that when these scenes occurred, or the warning proclamation had been issued, giving five days for the alleged Ku-Klux to surrender under penalty of a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Since then the threatened proclamation has been issued and the terrors of martial law, doubtless, proportionately increased:

"A gentleman who arrived from Union describes the condition of things in that unfortunate country as terrible. Individuals are arrested right and left, and there is no redress. In several instances citizens have been imprisoned for more than a week, and were then coolly informed that a mistake had been made. Another raid was made upon the town of Union yesterday morning at an early hour. All the roads leading to the town were picketed, and no one allowed to leave or enter. Several carriages containing ladies (on their way to the railroad depot to visit the fair in this city) were halted and turned back. At the time our informant left arrests were being made by squads of soldiers, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshals. These squads were scouring the streets, having in their hands black lists. A tap on the shoulder and the unlucky wight is turned over to an armed guard."

We submit to the editor of the Owen News that it is straining a point considerably to represent our interview with a worthy citizen of Pulaski county, whom we met on the streets of this city on his way to Owen to sell his tar, as an attack on the county of Owen. If he had published our article, which nobly real it fairly could take as anything more than an account of an actual incident without the semblance of ill-nature or reflection upon any one, we should have been willing to let his intelligent readers judge of its *animus* themselves; but having deemed it of sufficient importance to head a reply with "The Yeoman on Owen County," and enter into a defense of Owen, which no one regarded as at all necessary, his readers must naturally have inferred that Owen county had been assailed. This was the farthest possible from our purpose, and a repetition of our article would show our friend Clarke that he has, unintentionally, of course, done us injustice in this respect. We did not propose or suggest to the gentleman from Pulaski that Owen county would be a good place to sell his tar. When upon inquiry we found that he was going there, we naturally inferred why he expected to find sale there more than elsewhere. When he told us it was because wooden axles were still in use there, we considered it no reflection upon the people of Owen to have this answer given or to record it, and it shows an undue sensitiveness to construe this single incidental mention of the county into an attack upon it or its people. We felt a strong interest in the success of Mr. Langdon in his enterprise and besides making a purchase from him, gave him in good faith a letter of introduction to the editor of the News, and should have been much better pleased by a good humor acknowledgement of it, than by having our act treated as one of disrepute to his country. But because Mr. Langdon was an honest man we protest against having our article, however subject to criticism for a certain humorous tone which pervaded it, regarded as intended to wound his sensibilities or any one else's. It is not our way; and no one who knows us could view it in that light. If the editor will give us the benefit at least of this disclaimer we shall be obliged to him.

Summer and Grant.

The Boston correspondent of the Chicago Journal gives the following insight into the family relations of the Radical party towards Grant in Massachusetts:

"Senator Sumner's hostility to President Grant is, I am sorry to say, shared by a large and influential portion of the Republican party in Massachusetts. The failure of the resolutions adopted at the Worcester convention, which nominated Mr. Washburn for Governor, to endorse the results of General Grant's administration, and renouncing him, did not attract much attention, either at home or abroad, at the time; but some persons thought it very strange in the party refusing or neglecting to do so. That committee consisted of some fifteen gentlemen, selected as representative men of the party, and it now appears that they were all in favor of renominating Gen. Grant; but some of them—timid souls—dared not to say so for fear of offending Senator A. N. Abbott, Massachusetts holds in grateful appreciation, and were thus afraid of risking the honorable Senator's nose out of joint. Sumner has said that he allows no end of his to be a friend of the President, the restoration of Sumner to the Chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Relations may bring about a reconciliation between the two parties."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Congress will meet in about three weeks, and session is already ripe in regard to its bills. According to the Washington Patriot, will find on the calendars of both Houses in bills, which were introduced at the brief session. Of this number 319 belong to the Senate, and 410 to the House. The former are all referred to the standing committees, while the latter are on the Speaker's desk awaiting reference to the committees he appointed. Most of these bills failed in the Forty-first and other Congresses, and are simply reintroduced, and in many cases duplicates of each other. There are even bills for the repeal of the income tax, which expire by limitation in 1872, and a few bills removing all political disabilities by the Fourteenth Amendment, there are ten or twelve bills for legislation for the revival of American ship-building, which propose to grant subsidies, to take off the duty on all articles that enter into ship-building, to construct vessels that will suit the merchant service in time of peace, and the naval service in war, etc. It is stated that the President and Secretary of the Treasury, in their annual messages, will make an earnest appeal to Congress for legislation to give our ship-building interests. There are bills to grant aid to submarine cable companies between America and Asia; little bills grant subsidies of land to railroads in California, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, and other territories. There is also a bill pending in each house to enable soldiers and their widows and orphans to acquire homesteads on the public lands, and also bills to provide for the appointment of representation under the ninth census, to amend the civil rights bill, to amend the bankrupt law, to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph and to connect the telegraph with the postal service; a bill to more fully enforce the Fourteenth Amendment, a bill to incorporate the Aerial Telegraph Company, a bill to relieve soldiers from the disability of desertion, to repeal the tax on matches, to create the territory of Pembina, to promote commerce between the States and cheapen all transportation, to repeal the duty on salted coal, and many other familiar to the public, and no more likely to be acted on at the coming session than in previous ones.

The arrest of Col. Stokes on a charge of being complicit in the Finken Dave Beatty's band, leads the Boston Advertiser (radical) to say that "Tennessee has been used by a race of Republicans who care more for the spoils than for principle, and if the list is even diminished by the exposure of one of them, we shall certainly not mourn." This is for Tennessee, but the "Republicans" of this State are not a whit worse than their brethren of the other Southern States.

Mr. Jefferson Davis will visit Texas soon.

## DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the Columbia Spectator.

Shall the Democratic party, as an organization, take part in the next Presidential contest, is a question that is being discussed by the press of the country and by certain public speakers. It is claimed by the advocates of this departure that the Democratic party can not succeed in the election, and that it is therefore better for it to abandon the field, and let the fight be made between the Conservative and extreme Radicals, and then for Democrats, every man for himself, to rally to the aid of the Conservatives against the extremists. There are some Democrats who express the opinion that this is the best policy, under all the circumstances, that can be adopted. Others favor the nomination of a liberal Republican as the candidate of the Democratic party.

It is true, as stated by Senator Schurz, of Missouri, that the Democratic party has outlived its usefulness, and that there is nothing more that it can do, it may be well for it to adopt one or the other course; but if it expects to be a party of the future, if it has any mission to accomplish in the nation, it can never surrender its organization or name for any such purpose. It would only result in the final and complete destruction of the party, without accomplishing anything of benefit to the cause which Democrats have at heart.

We do not believe the leaders of the party will, for a moment, entertain the proposition. It would be a virtual yielding the field to the opposition. It would be an acknowledgment that all is lost, and that the Democratic party, its principles, and its glorious memories, and its history so intimately connected with the best and most prosperous days of our country, are all things of the past.

Could such a combination as the one contemplated win? Would it possess more strength than the Democratic party? We think not. How many disaffected Republicans are there? and how many of them would turn their backs on the regular nomine of their party to support the compromise candidate? Would they number more than the Democrats who would refuse to make such a surrender? If not, what would result from such an arrangement, except the destruction of one party, without even the merit of building up another.

It is very true some few prominent men of the Republican party protest to be alarmed for the country, and at the rapid strides being taken by Grant and his wing of the party towards the centralization of all power in the administration at Washington. They protest to realize the necessity for concerted action on the part of all those who wish to arrest this tendency; but how do they propose to do it? Are they willing to act with the Democratic party? Which of them have said they are? Radicalism, as directed by those in power, leads to the destruction of local State Government, and to the establishment of a great central despotism, will they turn against these leaders of their party, and unite with those who are seeking to arrest them in their mad career? Which one has said he will?

Who are the Conservatives who see such dangers impending and are willing to join hands to arrest them? It is all this Conservative means that they are in the Republican party who are willing to unite with Democrats, provided Democrats will unite on them as the candidates and leaders, and to whom they are seeking to arrest them in their mad career? Which one has said they are? Are they willing to unite with those in power, leads to the destruction of local State Government, and to the establishment of a great central despotism, will they turn against these leaders of their party, and unite with those who are seeking to arrest them in their mad career? Which one has said he will?

This senseless raid has had an effect for which its impudent perpetrators, perhaps, care but little, but which their masters should greatly depurate. It has served to deeply embitter people against the general government who were first overcoming their popular prejudices against its rule.

It has compelled our citizens to think that a government which will allow such drunken, cowardly brutes as John Hall and Bill Andrews to ride rough-shod over their most sacred rights is certainly a government of the most low-flown, as well as oppressive tyranny.

We have no further comment. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind most exceedingly fine. As the time will not come when despotism will no longer reign supreme in this land, and the rights of American citizens will be held as sacred as those of North.

(From the Missouri Republican.)

WASHINGTON FINANCES.

Our Radical friends have not exhausted all the resources of their virtuous indignation upon the iniquities of Tammany, we beg them, as soon as convenient, to devote a little attention to the municipal affairs of the national capital—a city which for some years past has been under the droppings of the Radical's sneaky, and impudent with the slightest taint of Democratic influence.

From a special telegram to the Democratic we learn that the chronic rotteness of Washington's finances has become such an offense in the nostrils of honest people as to call for an investigation, and the investigators have just submitted their report to the Legislature of the District.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—William and Mrs. Tillie, Dr. Joseph H. Weston, and Miss Cordell F. Ford.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1871.

The ship Franklin arrived at New York from Europe several days since with a number of cases of genuine Asiatic cholera, producing, very naturally, considerable alarm in that city. There were nine hundred persons on board. The vessel was thirty-three days in making the trip, and there were forty deaths on the passage. The ship was placed in quarantine on her arrival, since which time there have been no new cases.

The following gentlemen, appointed by the city council of Covington to visit Frankfort, and hear the argument in the railroad suit now pending before the Court of Appeals, arrived here on Tuesday night, and will remain until the discussion closes: A. L. Greer, Wm. M. Leathers, John B. Marshall, David DeGarme, H. Bowen.

A stove in one of the rooms of the Public School was accidentally overturned yesterday. Some of the children shouted fire, and quite a panic was created for a few minutes. Happily no one was injured, and no further damage than a few minutes delay and a smoky room resulted from the accident.

To CITY TAX-PAYERS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of J. H. Graham, special tax collector, by which it will be seen that the property upon which city taxes are due will be advertised for sale on Tuesday next, 21st, unless payment is made by Monday.

A WEST POINT CADET DISMISSED.—The Secretary of War has issued the following order: "For violation of paragraph 122 of the regulations of the Military Academy, in harassing and improperly interfering with a cadet sentinel on duty, Cadet P. Brewer, of the Fourth Class, is dismissed the service of the United States."

The last rain extended from New Orleans to Pittsburg, and the mountains beyond. The coal men are hopeful for a rise sufficient to let out barges to-day. The river was rising one inch per hour at Pittsburg on Tuesday night, and a hard rain was falling.

SHADE TREES.—The weather being rather cool yesterday in the ice trade, our enterprising citizen, Captain Goins, was engaged in planting shade trees on St. Clair street, in front of the law office of Hon. A. J. James, the business houses at the corner of St. Clair and Wapping streets, and in front of Webster's confectionary and grocery, near the bridge.

CHATTANOOGA is growing so fast that houses and stores room is very scarce; and, notwithstanding fifteen hundred houses have been erected within the last season, the constant demand is for more.

FIFTEEN thousand one hundred and thirty-seven hogsheads of tobacco were weighed and inspected at the three warehouses in Paducah for the year ending October 31st.

YEAST.—All of our citizens who have tried Fleischmann & Co.'s compressed yeast, praise it in the highest manner. It can be found at Kahr's grocery, on St. Clair street.

The religious debate at Milton closed last Wednesday. The best of feeling prevailed, and both sides seemed satisfied with the result. So says the Carrollton Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.—The Metairie races commence on the 5th of December, with three races each day. \$10,000 in prizes and stakes are offered. There will be two hurdle races and one steeple chase during the meeting.

It has been agreed that, unless the Government is ready to prosecute the Culkin General Jordan early in December, a *voluntary* will be entered.

The hog cholera, says the Paducah Kentuckian, continues its ravages in many of the counties of the Purchase, carrying off the hogs in a fearful manner.

HOGS.—Our farmers were slaughtering their hogs yesterday. Plenty can be bought at four dollars. Several of the largest packers in the city are preparing to kill in a day or two.

The Faculty of Georgetown College held a meeting on the 9th inst., and passed appropriate resolutions upon the death of Rev. N. M. Crawford, late president of that institution.

MARKETS.—The shipments from the Paris stock-pens for the week ending November 11th, were as follows: 73 cars cattle; 71 do. hogs; 3 do. sheep; total, 150.

The negro members of the South Carolina Legislature have declared themselves in favor of a repudiation, both of the old and new debt of the State.

The first Confederate Treasury note ever issued was introduced in evidence in the city court of Montgomery, Alabama, the other day.

A fire in Maysville, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, was extinguished by one of Babcock's fire extinguishers.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland commenced at Detroit, Michigan, on yesterday.

The transportation of the mails between New York City and Cincinnati is being fixed up and improved.

General Sherman, Commodore Allen, and Lieut. Fred. Grant sailed for Europe on Monday.

Mrs. Ellen Flounoy, relict of the late Gen. Flounoy, died recently at Euclid, Alabama.

There are twelve cases of small pox at South Bend, Indiana.

(For the Yeoman.)  
MORE LIGHT WANTED ON THE BRIDGE  
Editor Yeoman:

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SOUTH FRANKFORT,

Lieut. Frederick D. Grant, says the Buffalo Courier, is a fortunate man in that he is the son of the President. If he had taken out a leave of absence of six months to visit Europe he would have received pay at the rate of \$15 a month. But it is said that he is ordered to accompany General Sherman, and so receives his regular pay of \$135 a month, and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile for every mile of travel.

England's mild and benevolent rule over Ireland, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, is again illustrated. Pigott, editor of the Dublin Fisherman, has been sent to six months' imprisonment for publishing "inflammatory" articles. Really, if this thing goes on, Ireland will soon be reduced to as pitiable a condition as our own reconstructed South.

THE SPANISH COMMISSION.—Hon. Col. Cushing having formally resigned his position as United States counsel before the American and Spanish Claims Commission, the President will soon appoint a successor.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton is in the city attending the Court of Appeals as a party to the railroad suit pending before it.

After the rain on Tuesday afternoon the weather turned much cooler, the mercury falling below forty.

The Legislature of Tennessee, on Tuesday, paid a visit to the widow of ex-President Polk.

Hemp breaking is going on lively in Bourbon county, and is quoted at six dollars and a half.

BEHIND.—The accommodation train from Louisville on Tuesday night was behind time one hour.

Hon. Garrett Davis is in the city, stopping at the Capital Hotel.

Dressed turkeys have put in an appearance in the Georgetown market.

Hon. James B. Beck left Lexington on Monday for Washington on it.

The price of coal has become quite a serious matter in Lexington.

There are an abundance of cast-iron markers.

Geo. W. Bain, G. W. C. of Kentucky, organized a new lodge of Good Templars in this city on Friday last. The new lodge was constituted Minnehaha, and from the names comprising the charter membership, we predict that it will be an active and influential lodge. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing quarter on Friday, January 31st, 1872:

Henry T. Stanton, W. C. T.; T. J. Harris, P. W. C. T.; Jno. W. Prentiss, L. D.; Miss Maria C. Watson, W. V. T.; John D. Dunham, W. S.; J. E. Wright, W. F. S.; Fred. Jonett, W. T.; J. W. Bohannon, W. M.; Jno. A. Monroe, W. L. G.; H. Rodman, W. O. G.; Miss Laura C. Ford, R. H. S.; Miss Nannie T. Rodman, L. H. S.

The lodge will meet to-morrow night (Friday), at 7 o'clock at Masonic Hall.

Another Inexplicable Case of Hydrocephalus.

August Rassner, who drove a wagon for Wainwright's brewery, died at his home in the rear of No. 1210 Orchard street, on Tuesday evening, with all the symptoms of hydrocephalus. He first complained of feeling unwell on Sunday night, but his friends gave little heed to the matter, supposing that a night's sleep would relieve him. Monday morning, however, found him much worse, and a physician was called in, who, after administering some mild remedy, left him. On Tuesday his symptoms became more violent, and on the evening of that day he died. During his last hours he was visited by several members of the medical profession, who had their attention directed to the case by the unusual symptoms manifested.

No evidence could be adduced of his having ever been bitten by a dog, though there was a wound on one of his fingers, which it was stated he had received in handing a beer keg during last week. His companions in the brewery asserted that one of the horses he has been accustomed to groom had been sick for some weeks past, and the possibility is suggested of the wound being infected by virus from the animal. As early as Monday he complained of the wounded finger giving him great pain, which soon extended up the arm, and was followed by inability to swallow, foaming at the mouth, and the convulsions at the sight of water, which invariably attend hydrocephalus.—*St. Louis Times.*

COURT DAY.—Reported by J. E. Dolph, auctioneer. The market was pretty full of every description of stock, the larger number being cattle and calves were well sustained in the latter named, which sold at 4 cents for the best feeders. One or two calves were taken in a trifle above that figure. Mules were not so active as at Paris court, and the number was limited. Horses were offered excessively, though most of that stock was of the plug order, and sold at low prices. The railroads contractors were buying largely; also some bone mules. Hogs were sold in the morning at \$1. The Louisville agents got orders in the afternoon to stop buying of that order. Think the larger part of the stock on the market changed hands. The crowd of people was great, and everybody wore a smile when you named railroads, which, apart from the stock trade, was the big item of discussion. No accident worth mentioning.—*L. & P. Press.*

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Dunville Advocate.

Rev. G. H. Robertson was installed as pastor of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Tuesday night.

Kentucky Register.

(For the Yeoman.)  
AN EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

Three miles from Sherman the track crosses Dale creek bridge, a structure 150 feet long, and 126 feet high (pretty good for high above the creek). The sensation in crossing this bridge, in a wild region, such as is seen all around and about it, is quite singular. There is a narrow belt of green sward just above the bridge, occupied by one house—I suppose that of the bridge-watcher.

Dale creek empties into Cache-la-Poudre river, and both are fine for piscatorial sports; and the valley of this river is reported to be a very fine one. Fifteen or sixteen miles from Sherman is Virginia Dale station, once a stage station on the old Salt Lake road, and was the residence of Jack Slade for several years, one of the noted desperadoes who once infested that country. The stories told of Slade's murders and thefts would make several yellow-back sensational books if they were gathered together.

It is said he was the head of a gang who robbed emigrants and laid it upon the Indians. His last exploit was the killing of Jules Burg, with whom he was at deadly enmity. The two had, some years before the killing, taken a few shots at each other, and Slade had to run. At the time he killed Jules Burg he had an arm to his side, and Slade had to run. The morning after the killing, Jules Burg was found dead, his last one blowing out his brains; and during the whole of the scene Jules Burg never groaned or evinced the least evidence of suffering.

This same Slade went to Virginia City, and there carried on his depredations, until the vigilantes got hold of and hung him. The tale is, that his wife rode thirty miles, revolver in hand, the morning her husband was hung, to shoot him, rather than he should incur the disgrace of hanging. But she arrived just a little too late.

Around Virginia City there is magnificent scenery. On the east side of the Canyon the over-hanging rocks are many hundred feet high, and for twenty-five or thirty miles down the Cache-la-Poudre river, there is situated one of the most beautiful valleys to be found anywhere.

In the valley is La Porte City, a small little place, with a hotel, post-office, and several stores. It would appear as if there were five or six hundred inhabitants. From Sacramento the descent is sufficient to dispense with the locomotives (we had been running with two), and to manage with the brakes alone. We passed Harvey, Red Buttes, Fort Sanders station, to Laramie City.

Rock work and snow fences are pretty common on this part of the road. The red sand stone between the road and the Black Hills, which are in sight, present most singular and attractive views. They are worn by the weather until one imagines he can see them to shapes resembling people and animals. In all sorts of sizes and shapes. Fort Sanders is a handsomely placed place, and can be seen for some miles.

Laramie City is well laid out, abundantly supplied with water, and with what is said to be a very pretty town. The company's hotel here has several churches and good schools, and Masonic and Odd Fellows and Good Templars Lodges.

This place will become somewhat famed in history as being the first place where women were allowed to sit on juries.

I have heard of some very just verdicts rendered by them; but the putting of men and women on the juries together might lead to some grave mistakes in selecting half-juries, especially in criminal cases, where the evidence is usually kept together.

I have no doubt many "male men" would take an indecent delight in hanging such juries, if they were to be kept together in the same room.

I have imagined to myself what would be done with and for the babies when a living jury was locked up in the jury room, composed in whole or part of mothers.

The courts will have to do like Jim Watson and Col. Gorham did when he commanded a troop of horsemen—mounted on mares with sucking colts.

Jim said, at intervals Gorham drew his men into line, and gave the command: "Prepare to suckle colts—suckle colts; and then, amidst the performance of the duty, there was a whicker and whinnying, very amusing to some in the same room.

The courts will have to make rules prescribing the hours the female women jurors shall have to suckle their babies, and have a deputy sheriff or constable specially sworn to watch over the proceedings. Whilst the interesting service is being performed, the court and bar will retire and take a drink, of course, to keep the jury up at the end of the session.

I expect the *infant* tactics will be attended now and then with a contumely that will make one of the hatchet-barbarians believe it is said Uncle Billy only when the rebels were about to change into town, and two or three of his horses with his own, had hid in his cellar.

One lady had a child which was sick, no doubt, the alarm and concern in the countenance of all, and it was said it began to cry. The women tried to soothe and still the little fellow, but to no purpose. In the midst of their efforts, Uncle Billy cried out in a suppressed tone of voice: "Hear me! I say hear me! Kill that child; kill it. Better that its innocent soul should be sent to heaven, than that we should be found, and our heaven be sent to hell!"

Whilst others, not much better, would say for the young, newly-married Dutchman did when he got tired of leaving his work to go home to suckle the baby—he would go to the door and call: "Oh! You up, come help to suckle the babies!" He helped for a few days, and got tired at last, and when she called again to come help suckle the babies, he responded: "Dam those papies; go feed em with a spoon."

Horror for women suffrage! Women juries! Men nurses, and such like! It is an age of progress in all things, and why not in these?

BLACK JACK.

Professor E. S. Gaillard, one of the most eminent physicians of Louisville, and the editor of the Medical Journal of that city, reached Danville last Saturday, having called here professionally to see Colonel T. J. Dillhey, who has been in declining health for some time. After a careful examination and getting a full history of the case from his attending physicians, it was agreed that the cause of immediate danger originated from a collection of water around the heart, contained within the *cardiac sac*, and it was determined to make the effort to draw off the water with "The Aspirator," a new and valuable instrument. The diagnosis proved correct, and about two ounces of fluid was extracted by Dr. D. C. Tucker, in the presence of Dr. Gaillard and all the physicians of this city. The operation is recent and rare, having been performed but a few times in this country. The many friends of Colonel Dillhey will be pleased to learn that up to this date he is comfortable and doing well.

It is a popular feature last year, and will be repeated with the present volume. The publishers have purchased and reproduced, at great expense, the beautiful oil painting by S. S. Smith, entitled "Paine and his Sons." It is a fine picture, and is an exact copy, in size and appearance, of the original picture. No American chromo, will all its copies up with it, has been so well received at retail, and will be sold at a price of \$1.00.

It is a splendid volume in itself, containing fifty engravings (four in full), and, although retailed at \$1 will be sold without extra charge to all year subscribers.

TERMS FOR 1872.

One copy, one year, with *Oil Chromo.* \$1.00 per copy. Extra copy, \$1.00 per copy.

An extra copy gratis, making eleven copies for the money. A person wishing to work for a premium, can have our premium circular on application. We give many beautiful and desirable articles offered by no other paper.

A person wishing to act, permanently, as our agent, will apply, with reference, enclosing \$1 for outfit.

JAMES SUTTON & CO., PUBLISHERS.

23 Liberty Street New York.

MARKETS.  
Gold closed at New York on the 15th at \$111.

PORCELINE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, November 11.

Flour—Family, \$1 60/6 75.  
Grain—Wheat, \$1 40/6 15; Corn, 44c.  
45c; Rye, 75c/85c; Oats, 32c/40c; Barley, 50c/60c.  
Groceries—Coffee, 216c/24c.<br

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

### THE PRAYER.

A pair of dimpled knees bent on the floor,  
Two little dove-like eyes, half shut in sleep,  
A little gold-ringed head—this through the door  
I hear—asking the Lord “a crystal soul” to keep.  
The crimson cheeks seem by dawn’s fingers stained,  
The dimpled hands, clasped by the angels, seem,  
As sunset’s amber o’er her head is rained,  
Kindling her curls with many a tapering gleam.

Wreathed are her tiny feet with stories old,  
Till rose leaf atmospheres, methinks I see,  
Enwrap them in their soft ethereal fold,  
With love’s protection, to the dimpled knee;  
For still the baby songs and tales will please,  
As when of first, like bits from silken skein,  
She tried to knot them, sitting on my knees,  
In baby accents, into threads again.

The little velvet lips just parted are,  
Through which the white-winded thoughts troop forth to rise,  
As, through an opening lull, perfumes afar invisibly are wafted to the skies;  
Now to her down couch in droiling’s crept,  
Where her bright curls, like jounquils in the snow,  
Gleam out, as if the sunbeams there had swept  
A little rift for such sweet flowers to grow.  
*Charlotte Cordier, in Appleton’s Journal.*

Stephen Allen’s Pocket Poems.

In the pocket book of Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned from on board the H. Clay, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy, it is worthy to be put in every newspaper and every young man’s heart:

Make few promises,  
Always speak the truth.  
Keep good company or none.  
Never speak evil to any one.  
Live up to your engagements.  
Be just before you are generous.  
Never play at any game of chance.  
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.  
Good character is above all things else.  
Keep your own secrets if you have any.  
Never borrow if you can possibly help it.  
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.  
Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

When you speak to a man look him in the face.

Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.

Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Avoid temptation through fear you may not get out again.

Small and steady gains give competency with a tranquil mind.

Good company and conversation are the schools of virtue.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him.

When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day.

Never be idle; if your hands can’t be employed usefully, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Read over the above maxims carefully and thoughtfully at least once a week.

### DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.  
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.  
Secretary of State—A. J. JAMES.  
Assistant Secretary of State—W. H. BOTT.  
Attorney General—JOHN THOMAS.  
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.  
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.  
Superintendent Public Instruction—H. A. M. HENKINS.  
Adjutant General—JAMES A. HAWSON.  
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.  
Insurance Commissioner—GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.  
Assistant Insurance Commissioner—HENRY T. STANTON.  
Librarian—GEORGE B. COTTENDEN.  
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.  
Public Printer—S. L. M. MAJOR.  
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR.  
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.  
Clerk—S. C. SAYLES.  
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.  
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.  
Marshal—H. HYDE.

### BOARD OF COMMON COUNSEL—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BROWNER, JAS. G. BURLEY, R. F. STEELE, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TORY, M. H. V. WILLIAMS.

### BOARD SCHOOL TRUSTEES—G. C. DRAKE, D. L. HALEY, J. G. HATCHITT.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Judge—P. U. MAJOR.  
Commonwealth’s Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.  
Clark—WALTER FRANKLIN.  
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.  
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.  
Assessor—PETER JETT.  
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August, Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June, Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.  
Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.  
County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.

Court convenes first Monday in each month.

FRANKLIN COUNTY QUARTERLY COURT—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES’ COURTS.

First District, Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District, B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December. G. C. Higgins—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District, William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September and December. Milton Wigington—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—C. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrel, Constable.

Fifth District, Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S. C. CHURCH—Rev. T. J. DOW, Pastor

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. T. N. ARNDT, Pastor

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL—Rev. T. N. ARNDT, Pastor

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

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